

LABORI CENTRAL FIGURE

Of Yesterday's Session of the Dreyfus Trial—He Galvanizes the Dormant Defense.

GENERAL MERCIER CORNERED

By the Distinguished Counsel in Regard to Forged Letter of Colonel Schneider.

A HIGHLY DRAMATIC SCENE.

Many Witnesses Tripped up by the Perspicacity of M. Labori. Damaging Admissions.

RENNES, August 22.—To-day was Maitre Labori's day at the Lycee, where Captain Alfred Dreyfus is standing trial on the charge of treason. Labori was the central figure of the scene. As the Dreyfus drama unfolded before a crowded court room this forenoon, his tall, Viking-like form, draped in a long black gown, bordered with ermine, sitting in front of the footlights, was the magnet which from the moment the curtain was rung up until it fell at noon drew all regards, not merely glances of curiosity, but the steady gaze of admiration. His mere presence brought brightness into the court room and fresh light into the proceedings.

Labori did what people expected. He galvanized the dormant defense into an active, living thing. M. Demange is conciliatory. He has always seemed to fear to tread on the military corn. Labori is a gladiator, and always speaks to touch his foe to the quick. Let there be the slightest opening in his opponent's defense, and he thrusts home.

To-day, when M. Demange found nothing to ask a witness, M. Labori's quick eye discovered weak spots, and he came forward with searching questions. He opened to-day with an eloquent speech, and the audience could have listened for an hour to his rich, melodious voice, modulated tones, and then impassioned outbursts, accompanied by energetic and speaking gestures. Generals Roget, Billot, Mercier and de Boisdeffre, with the other military witnesses, gave one another quick glances, and put their heads together to exchange obviously disagreeable impressions as Labori plied the smaller military fry, who occupied the witness stand successively to-day, with disconcerting questions.

Mercier Cornered.
Labori cornered General Mercier on the Schneider letter, which the latter had used in evidence, and which Colonel Schneider had repudiated as a forgery. The general was surprised when Labori suddenly demanded that General Mercier be recalled. Evidently he hoped the tribunal would support him in refusing to explain how he got a copy of a letter, which was of later date than his incumbency at the ministry of war.

But Labori was not to be denied. He insisted that Mercier should give some explanation. Then, after hesitating Mercier declared he would assume all the responsibility attaching to his possession of the document. This, as Labori intended it should be, was a demonstration of communication by the general staff, of at least of the secret dossier, to an ordinary staff soldier, such as Mercier became immediately on leaving the ministry of war. When Labori had attained his object, and forced a confession of grave violation of law on the part of General Mercier, he gave a smile of grim satisfaction, and then added, significantly: "I shall have other questions to put to General Mercier." The scene was highly dramatic, and made a profound impression upon all the spectators.

In a Bad Box.
General Mercier must be now spending a very miserable evening, for as the result of this admission, and with the additional charge of communicating secret documents to the court martial of 1894, he is liable to arrest at any moment. Indeed, some people think it not impossible that he will be lying in the military prison adjoining the cell of Captain Dreyfus before the week is out.

Another series of questions put by M. Labori concerned Lajoux, a spy formerly in the service of the French war office, but packed off to South America, according to military witnesses because he proved a swindler.

Labori asked how it was, if that were so, that Lajoux was still receiving monthly payments.

Commandant Rollins, completely taken aback, replied that a cessation of payments was under consideration.

The impression conveyed by Labori's questions and the replies given was that Lajoux was being paid by the war office to keep out of the way in the interest of Esterhazy, whom Lajoux, in a letter read in court, offering revelations in the Dreyfus affair, indicated as the real traitor. M. Labori's cross examination in this matter, therefore, was a distinct advantage to the accused.

M. Labori announced that he intended to recall several witnesses who had made depositions during his absence. This means that Mercier, Roget and others will be put to the test of a severe cross examination.

To his friends, M. Labori has expressed himself confident of being able

to tear to pieces the evidence these generals have given so confidently before a sympathetic tribunal.

Dreyfus' Attitude.
Captain Dreyfus to-day pursued the attitude he took up yesterday, and replied to the statements of hostile witnesses with arguments, and the presentation of counter-facts, only once giving way to his feelings, and offering a cry of protest. This was at the conclusion of Colonel Berlin's deposition, when, with broken voice, the accused declared his love of France and the army.

"Yes," he cried, "I love France, and I love my country, but it with sentiments different from those animating them who come here to-day to testify against me."

M. Labori, if anything, was better after his exertions than before them. The excitement under which he labored seemed to act as a stimulant, although many friends noticing his flushed face feared there might be a relapse. So far from this being the case, however, he was able to go for a drive with his wife in an automobile car this afternoon, and on his return he held quite a reception, afterward spending the time until dinner in going over the day's evidence and preparing for tomorrow.

The scurrilous tactics of the anti-Dreyfusard newspapers may be illustrated by a paragraph appearing in their organ here this evening, declaring that the attack on Labori, which, it insinuates did very little harm, was made solely to arouse the pity of the people of Rennes for the lamentable lot of an escaped convict from Devil's Island.

(For routine proceedings see sixth page.)

Labori's Infernal Machines.

PARIS, August 22.—The Rennes correspondent of a Paris newspaper telegraphs that the infernal machines sent to M. Labori have been opened in the military laboratory at that place, and have been found to be filled with gun cotton.

RENNES, August 22.—The infernal machines were deposited in the artillery powder magazine. One is a cylindrical tube shaped box, four inches high and one and three-fourth inches in diameter. The other is a parcel four inches square.

Lajoux the Spy.

PARIS, August 22.—The spy Lajoux, so prominent in to-day's evidence, was one of the least reputable connected with the intelligence bureau. He was paid to leave France, and is still paid 200 francs a month. He knows all about Cuera, who betrayed Germany's secrets to France, and among others, that a decorated colonel of the staff supplied Germany with important mobilization plans and other secrets. This was two years after Dreyfus was condemned, and the traitorous colonel was Henry.

When Picquart was investigating this affair Henry got himself sent to Bala to take the statements of Cuera and to browbeat him into suppressing the truth. Hush money is still being paid. On one occasion Lajoux was thrust into a lunatic asylum to prevent awkward disclosures.

Esterhazy Hissed.

LONDON, August 22.—Commandant Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy was recognized to-day while walking along Oxford street, London, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of people, who hissed and groaned. Esterhazy was unable to find refuge in a cab until the police had dispersed the people.

To Prove Dreyfus' Innocence.
VIENNA, August 22.—The Neue Welner Tageblatt says it understands that one hundred and sixty documents are about to be published that will prove the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of Henry and Esterhazy.

DEFIANT GUERIN.

He Still Holds the Government Officers at Bay.

PARIS, August 22.—Anticipating an attack to-day from the gendarmes occupying an adjacent house, M. Guerin, president of the anti-Semite league, and his companions who are barricaded in the headquarters of the league, poured petroleum in a room near the point from which the attack was expected, preparatory to setting it on fire. The anticipated move on the part of the officers, however, did not materialize.

The streets in the neighborhood of the Rue de Chabrol, in which the building occupied by the anti-Semites is located, are quiet to-day, but a strong force of troops is remaining on guard there.

MERCENARY WIDOW

Has Designs on the Fat Bank Account of a Widower.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Orville P. Curran, western manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of the United States, and reputed to be worth about \$400,000, was made a defendant in a breach of promise suit brought in the superior court to-day, by Mrs. Virginia L. Willard. Damages at Berlin, have been chosen as the American delegates to the congress of the International Geographical Society at Berlin September 28 to October 4. Makers, Greely and Moore will sail the middle of September. Gen. Greely will report on what Americans have done in recent years in geographical research, and chief Moore will demonstrate the new lines of work of the meteorological service. The society has never assembled in America and the American delegates will make a strong effort to have the next congress meet in this country, probably at Washington.

Mr. Curran said: "It is a plan to extort money from me and I will not stand it. I will go into court when the time comes and make a fight to the end against this attempt. I know the plaintiff in the suit, but do not know where she lives, as I understand that she changes her place of residence frequently. The last time I saw her was on the street. The allegations of which the public have already learned are all made without the slightest foundation in fact."

International Geographical Society.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, Gen. A. W. Greely, chief of the signal service, and Ambassador White, at Berlin, have been chosen as the American delegates to the congress of the International Geographical Society at Berlin September 28 to October 4. Makers, Greely and Moore will sail the middle of September. Gen. Greely will report on what Americans have done in recent years in geographical research, and chief Moore will demonstrate the new lines of work of the meteorological service. The society has never assembled in America and the American delegates will make a strong effort to have the next congress meet in this country, probably at Washington.

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FIGHTING SPIRIT OF FILIPINOS

Seems to be Retained in Spite of the Severe Drubbings They Have Received

AT THE HANDS OF AMERICANS.

Rebels fed From Manila—A Traitorous Mayor—Communicated With Enemy.

MANILA, August 19.—(Via Hong Kong, August 22.)—The Filipino rebels appear to retain much more of a fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent San Fernando experience and General Lawton's drubbings in the south.

After giving up San Fernando with a feeble struggle they entrenched themselves at Angeles, working for several days, and impressing non-combatants into the work, thus saving the armed men for the fighting. They engaged Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's regiment, and the artillery, for several hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign. But the Americans are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos, as well as to their own strategy, for their small losses.

In the province of Cavite, where it was supposed the rebels had been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand men, distributed among the important towns from the lake to the bay.

Rebel Activity.

After the San Fernando engagement the rebels attempted to deter the Americans from a further advance northward by menacing the railroad communications. Several hundred of General Pio del Pilar's men crossed the Rio Grande, between the American outpost towns, and threatened Balingasay, Quingua and other places with small American garrisons, while during Sunday and Monday nights smaller bands tried to tear up the railroad tracks at several points between Balingasay and Malolos. Reinforcements of American troops, however, were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while the forces at Balingasay and Quingua sallied out against General Pio del Pilar's men, and the rebels were easily driven away.

In brushes between these Filipinos and the Americans during three days the Americans lost several men, while the Filipino loss was heavy.

Otis' Censorship.

Of these operations, the Associated Press correspondent was permitted to send only inadequate dispatches, dictated verbatim by Major General Otis. The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into the dispatches, tending to magnify the American operations and to minimize the opposition. General Otis says newspapers are not public institutions, but private enterprises, and the correspondents are only here on sufferance.

All reports from the rebel territory agree that the security of food is increasing, and that the rebel commanders at Parri and other points refuse to obey Aguinaldo's order in regard to closing the ports held by the rebels against American ships, and say that any ship bringing stores will be welcomed. Several ships from Manila are now at such ports.

Hundreds of people come into Manila daily, and return to the rebel lines with food and other commodities. The guards stationed along one road reported that five thousand persons passed through the lines in three days, and that forty-five tons of rice were carried out, in small parcels, on the same road, in ten days. Much of this undoubtedly goes to aid the rebels, but the authorities permit the traffic from motives of charity towards the women and children, who are undoubtedly suffering.

General MacArthur is establishing municipal governments in the villages north of Manila.

A Traitorous Mayor.

The mayor of Balingasay, the first town where General Lawton established the same rule, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, has been placed in jail, charged with arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town.

The American troops have been withdrawn from all that part of the country, which was half cleared of rebels in the expedition of the Americans in June last.

The rebels have returned to San Mateo, which was abandoned for the third time after its recent capture.

It is alleged that more than half the howitzer ammunition used during the fight at Angeles was defective, and failed to explode.

TYPHOON RAGING

In the Philippines—Steamer Hooker Grinding to Pieces.

MANILA, August 23, 10:50 a. m.—The typhoon that has been raging for the last two days has kept United States transports Zealandia and Valencia, with the Montana troops on board, in the harbor.

The United States cable ship Hooker (formerly the Panama) which grounded in the north channel off Corregidor Islands, about a fortnight ago, will probably be knocked to pieces. A hundred miles of cable and \$10,000 worth of instruments are on board the steamer. Fifty miles of cable have already been thrown overboard. The Hooker is grinding to pieces on the rocks.

THE QUAY SLATE

Will go Through the Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 22.—There is little to indicate to-night that the state Republican convention will assemble within forty-eight hours, to nominate candidates for the state offices to be filled in November. Only a few of the party leaders have put in an appearance and none of the delegates will reach here before to-morrow, when the state committee meets to make up the roll.

While headquarters have been established for ex-Attorney Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, and Judge Robert W. Archbold, of Scranton, who are ambitious to become supreme court judges, there does not seem to be any prospect of their nomination. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, is conceded to be the choice of the party leaders and the indications are that he will be nominated on the first ballot. Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, has a clear field for state treasurer and there is apparently no opposition to Josiah R. Adams, of Philadelphia, for superior court judge. A meeting of the candidates and chairman of the convention will be held on Thursday evening to elect General Frank Reeder, of Easton, chairman of the state committee, to succeed Attorney General Elkin.

UNION REFORM PARTY

Of Ohio Puts a Ticket in the Field. Jones Badly Left.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 22.—The Union Reform party to-day nominated the following state ticket: Governor, Seth H. Ellis, of Warren county; Lieut. governor, G. W. Seelye, of Wayne; auditor, Frank S. Montgomery, of Franklin; judge supreme court, A. R. McIntyre, of Knox; attorney general, Thomas Bartham, of Hamilton; board of public works, A. A. Weaver, of Putnam.

There were about four hundred delegates representing all but three or four of the eighty-eight counties in the state.

The faction which favored the endorsement of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, for governor, were in a hopeless minority, and they made a desperate attempt to turn the convention into a farce, but without success. On the first ballot for governor, Mayor Jones, whose name has been presented, received only twenty-six votes out of a total of 562. The platform adopted contains but a single plank, "direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum."

Seth W. Ellis, the nominee for governor, is a well known farmer, prominent in the state and national grange. G. W. Seelye, his running mate, is a professor of Greek in Wooster University.

CHAIRMAN JONES

Of Democratic National Committee Has Been Heard From.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Vice Chairman Stone, of the Democratic national committee, to-day received a letter from Senator Jones, chairman, in which the latter suggested the formation of the new committees provided for at the July meeting of the national committee. As it will be necessary to communicate with several persons these names will not be given to the press for some days, probably the last part of the month. Senator Jones said his health was again improving and that he hoped to leave for the United States about October 10. He expressed great satisfaction over the result of the committee meeting at Chicago and heartily approved of all that was done. A Chicago creditor of ex-Governor Stone with being at the head of a move to hold an early convention about the latter part of February or in March. This, he says, is without foundation.

Internal Revenue Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The commissioner of internal revenue has reversed the ruling of his bureau concerning the affixing of stamps to pawn tickets which contain a clause, charging for storage except where the charge is bona-fide in the case of cumbersome articles or articles requiring special care for their preservation. This charge for storage on all articles has been a custom of pawn brokers to evade the state laws against usury. The commissioner now holds that the 25 cent stamp must not be affixed unless there is a bona-fide agreement for storage charges as in the case of safes, clothing, household goods, etc.

Daughters of St. George.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 22.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Daughters of St. George, one of the best known secret benevolent societies of women in the world, was begun here to-day, about sixty delegates being present. All parts of the United States and Canada are represented and the session will continue four days. The work will consist largely in the hearing of reports, electing officers and making needed changes in the laws of the organization.

Reed Resigns.

AUGUSTA, Me., August 22.—The following letter explains itself:

"PORTLAND, Maine.

To the Governor of Maine, Augusta.

"I hereby resign the position of member of Congress from the First district of Maine, to take effect on September 4.

Very truly yours,

"T. B. REED."

The resignation has been accepted by Governor Powers.

Homeward Bound.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—The men of the Tenth Pennsylvania met at the ferryboat at 7:30 to-night, their arrangements for departure being untroubled. At 9 o'clock the first section of the train started for the east. Their leave taking of San Francisco was without special note, but the pleasure of the men at commencing the last stage in their homeward journey was very evident.

Porto Rican Death List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—A cable dispatch has been received at the war department from General Davis, giving additional details of the conditions in Porto Rico. He places the number of killed at one thousand and reiterates his statement of one hundred thousand destitute.

President Will be There.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22.—Colonel John P. Nicholson, chairman of the committee on invitation of the G. A. R. encampment, which opens here September 4, to-day received President McKinley's acceptance of the invitation to attend the reunion.

TRANSVAAL SITUATION IMPROVED

According to the Latest Advice From Pretoria—The Alternative Proposals of the Boers.

SOME CONFLICTING REPORTS.

Cecil Rhodes Says There Will be no Bloodshed, and That Kruger Will Climb Down.

PRETORIA, August 22.—It is ascertained on the highest authority that no definite reply has been sent to the proposal of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the effect upon the Outlanders of the recent franchise reforms. The precise situation is that, as a result of the pourparlers, a communication was dispatched yesterday to Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa and governor of Cape Colony, which embodies certain alternative proposals.

For various reasons these are kept strictly confidential, but it is believed that they will admit of the conclusion of a modus vivendi.

It is understood, from unofficial sources of information, that the alternative proposals of the Transvaal government are for a five years' franchise and a one-fifth representation of the Outlanders in the first read, provided the imperial government does not further interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal.

Official circles at present regard the situation as tending to improve.

The war ammunition consigned to the South African republic is still detained by the Portuguese authorities in Delagoa Bay.

Extremely Vague.

PRETORIA, August 22.—The government of the Transvaal has received a communication from the governor of Lourenso Marques relative to the stoppage of arms there, to the effect that Portugal's obligations to all nations, including Great Britain, required the enforcement of the Transvaal-Portuguese treaty, and, as an unsatisfactory explanation expected, as to transportation of arms, those were stopped at Delagoa Bay, and until the terms of the treaty are complied with. No doubt the matter will be ultimately be arranged satisfactorily.

The Transvaal government regards the communication as "extremely vague."

Situation at Johannesburg.

LONDON, August 22.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The situation here is all the more alarming on account of the general stagnation of trade, which causes acute distress to the small store-keepers and their employees."

Cecil Rhodes' Views.

CAPE TOWN, August 22.—In the Cape assembly to-day Cecil Rhodes, referring to the Transvaal question, said: "No, there will be no bloodshed. President Kruger, like a sensible man, will climb down. The less the Cape Colony is concerned in the quarrel the better."

Continuing, Mr. Rhodes said it was certain that the Transvaal would become an English-speaking community, and that Outlanders being in a vast majority would form a government in keeping with their views. He expressed the hope that the settlement would be fair, and that the Cape Colony would let the imperial government deal with that matter also.

It is rumored here that the Boers intend to attempt a coup to obtain forcible possession of the ammunition detained by the Portuguese.

RATHER MIXED

Is the Transvaal Situation—"Irritating to a Plain Man."

LONDON, August 22.—A parliamentary paper dealing with the Transvaal crisis was issued to-day. It details the efforts of the Boer government during the past year to have the question of the suzerainty of Great Britain submitted to arbitration, and Great Britain's repeated refusals to discuss this basic point. The document adds that Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa, writing to Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, last June said:

"The way in which the secretary of state juggles with the convention of 1854 is rather irritating to a plain man."

The final dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain dated July 13, 1899, to Sir Alfred Milner concurs with the latter's view as to the untenable Transvaal contention, adding that the British government had no intention to continue to discuss the question of suzerainty with the Transvaal.

President's Movements.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 22.—A heavy rain kept the presidential party indoors this morning. Secretary of War Root arrived on the noon train. The secretary had with him a large bundle of papers indicating that his conference with the President would be a long one. The secretary said he could not say definitely when he would return to Washington. General Merritt will probably be present at the conference between the President and Secretary Root.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

APPLETON, Wis., August 22.—A boiler exploded at A. H. Wickert's planing mill to-day, killing two men and seriously injuring eight others. The dead are: Nathan Patterson, engineer; Robert Pasch. The injured: William Boldman, scalded, will die; Paul Hoppener; John Foster.

ter, Edward Koitzke, Herman Miller, August Refeldt, William Hoffman, Joseph Tettingel.

The entire factory was wrecked and windows in the vicinity were broken by the concussion. The end of the boiler was carried through the engine room roof and fell one hundred feet distant. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

A FUSION TICKET

Put up in Nebraska—Bryan Dictates the Platform.

OMAHA, Neb., August 22.—Nebraska Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans met in this city to-day and fused on nominations for Judge of the supreme court and two members of the board of regents of the state university. Former Governor Blais A. Holcomb was nominated for supreme justice by the Populists and endorsed by the other two conventions. Bryan dictated the platform of the Democratic convention. The document declared uncompromisingly for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and endorsed bodily the Chicago platform of 1896. The platform of the Populist convention endorsed the platform of the Populist national convention of 1896, and in addition contained planks endorsing the policy of the administration in the Philippines. The platform of the Silver Republicans was much the same, and contained in addition a strong plank declaring against the use of railroad passes by public officials.

Mr. Bryan addressed all three conventions, and was emphatic in his denunciation of the administration's policy in the Philippines. He also spoke vigorously in support of the free coinage of silver, declaring it to be the main issue now before the public. He denounced trusts in strong terms, and criticised the administration for doing nothing to regulate them. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Jiminez is Still Rolled.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez arrived at Manzanillo this morning on board the Polaris. On learning that he had missed the connections with Santiago de Cuba, and that the Polaris was not going there, he decided to wait for the next steamer and telegraphed his son to bring the family by the first boat from Batavia, reaching Manzanillo Saturday night, and Santiago de Cuba Monday morning. He is still greatly annoyed over what he calls his unwarranted arrest at Cienfuegos, as this will delay his arrival in Santo Domingo for more than a week. His wife will reside temporarily in Santiago, while Gen. Jiminez and his son will go to Santo Domingo on a yacht that is now en route for Kingston, Jamaica, to coal.

Thieves Shot by Officers.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 22.—William Wetzel and Samuel Isely, two colored men and step-brothers, were surrounded and killed this afternoon by officers near Urbana, who was trying to arrest them. They had stolen a C. L. harness in Urbana and officers C. L. J. F. Hetherman and Charles Johnson, a brother of the mayor of that city, started in pursuit, overtaking them four miles out of the city. The thieves opened fire and the officers returned it, filling them with bullets. It turned out that the officers were hurt. There is considerable excitement among the colored people.

Martial Law Declared.

AMSTERDAM, August 22.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Hilversum, fifteen miles from here. Troops to-day are occupying the town. A mob, yesterday evening, indignant at the suppression of a local fair, overpowered the police, paraded the streets, destroyed property and attacked the burgomaster's house. On account of the general feeling of unrest, the disturbances are regarded as serious.

B. & O. Will Operate It.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 22.—Beginning September 1, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will operate the West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad under a 999 years lease. The jurisdiction of General Superintendent Fitzgerald will be extended over the West Virginia & Pittsburgh.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Meeting Showed Everything Auspicious for a Big Affair.

Success for the Labor Day demonstration seems likely to crown the trades assembly's efforts in a larger measure next Saturday than on previous years, judging by the enthusiastic reports received at the general committee's meeting last night. The sub-committees presented glowing accounts and stated that their labors were about completed.

Notice was received of the mayor's proclamation making the day a public holiday, as detailed elsewhere.

Liveryman Louis S. Steenrod donated a wagon and hack and the necessary horses for the assembly's use in the parade, and the offer was accepted with thanks. The wagon will be converted into a float.

The resignation of F. D. Thomas as marshal of the fifth division was accepted and Chris. Wagner appointed in his place.

It was announced that Chief Clemans would furnish a platoon of police for the parade.

Chief Marshal Tighe asked his staff to meet with him this evening. The special committee reported a number of merchants would make displays. From reports from out of town a large attendance will take advantage of the railroad rates and visit Wheeling that day in force.

RECOVERED \$234.

Two Boys Who Victimized a Relative Arrested at Pittsburgh.

Edgar O'Malley, of 131 South Front street, Inland, and his cousin, Carroll O'Malley, of East Liverpool, were arrested yesterday morning at Pittsburgh and held by Superintendent of Police Leslie. A telephone message brought the news to Wheeling police headquarters, and the information was immediately telephoned to the Belaire police, it being alleged that the boys a few days ago stole \$250 from Contractor O'Toole, of Belaire.

A Belaire officer went to Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon, and last night returned with the boys. Of the \$250 the boys had taken, \$234 was recovered. Mr. O'Toole being related to the youngsters.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio: fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh north to east winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 85 3 p. m. 60